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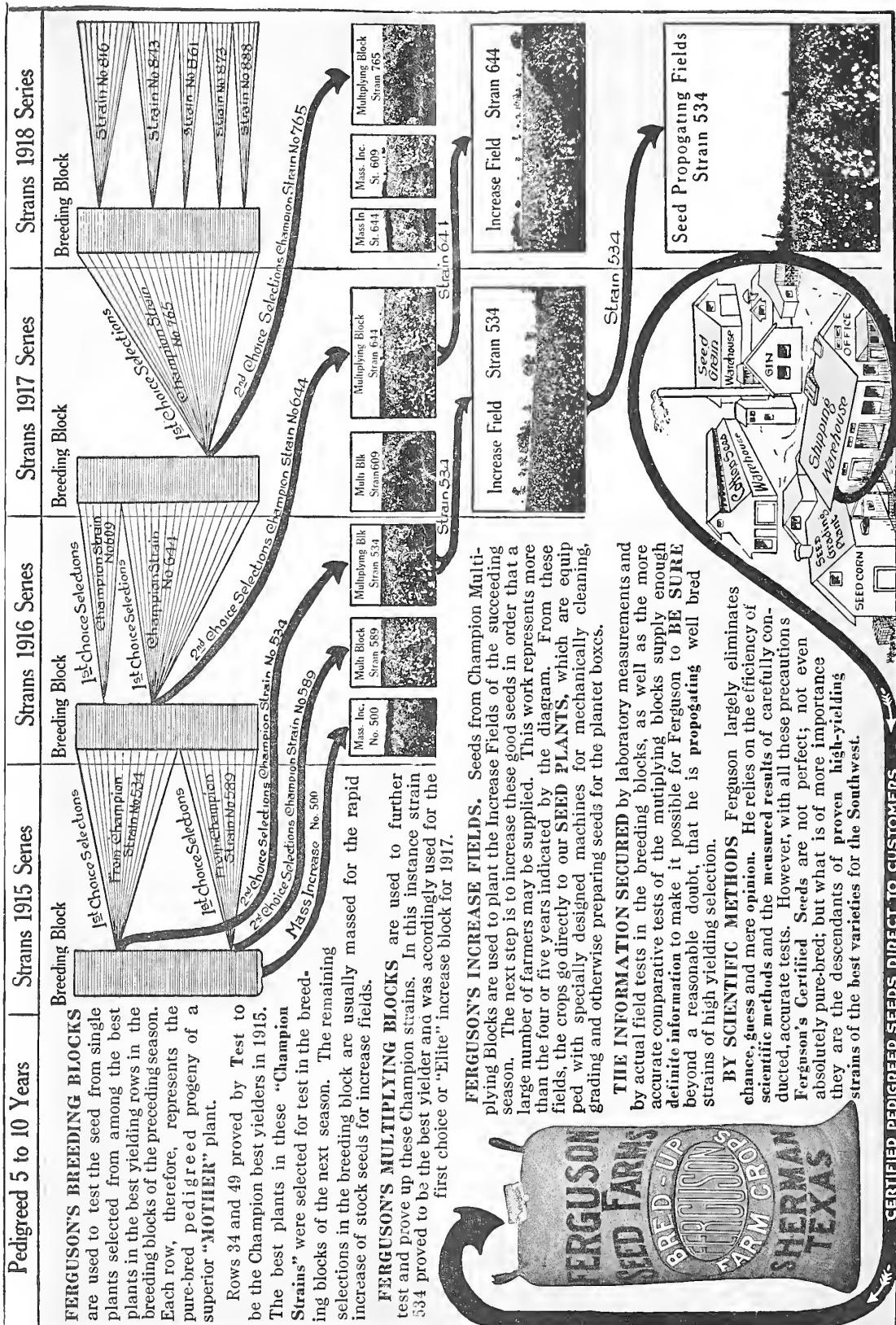
By This sign You may know the Quality

FERGUSON Seed Farms Sherman Texas



NEW COTTON 1917
PLANTED FEB 26 1917
97.5% IN THE BVRK

How Ferguson's Scientific Methods "Make Sure" of Good Results in Breeding-Up of Cotton Seed.



FERGUSON'S INCREASE FIELDS. Seeds from Champion Multiplying Blocks are used to plant the Increase Fields of the succeeding season. The next step is to increase these good seeds in order that a large number of farmers may be supplied. This work represents more than the four or five years indicated by the diagram. From these fields, the crops go directly to our **SEED PLANTS**, which are equipped with specially designed machines for mechanically cleaning, grading and otherwise preparing seeds for the planter boxes.

THE INFORMATION SECURED by laboratory measurements and by actual field tests in the breeding blocks, as well as the more accurate comparative tests of the multiplying blocks supply enough definite information to make it possible for Ferguson to **BE SURE** beyond a reasonable doubt, that he is propagating well bred strains of high yielding selection.

BY SCIENTIFIC METHODS Ferguson largely eliminates chance, guess and mere opinion. He relies on the efficiency of scientific methods and the measured results of carefully conducted, accurate tests. However, with all these precautions Ferguson's Certified Seeds are not perfect; not even absolutely pure-bred; but what is of more importance they are the descendants of proven high-yielding strains of the best varieties for the Southwest.

CERTIFIED PEDIGRED SEEDS DIRECT TO CUSTOMERS

BACK OF IT ALL is twenty odd years of intensive, conscientious work by A. M. Ferguson and a corps of faithful assistants representing a large outlay of time, talent and money—the results of which are available to you at an extra cost of only a few cents per acre more than the value of just ordinary "bindle cow" seed.

A **SEAL AND CERTIFICATE** of good breeding is placed on every sack of "Certified Pedigred Seeds" sold by Ferguson Seed Farms. This protects **THEM** and will protect **YOU** from uncertainty as well as fraud. Insist that this seal be on every bag of seeds that you buy. See picture of sack above.

Where Do BETTER SEEDS Come From?

Are They "Made"

or

Do They "Happen"

In your answer don't "Argue" from off-hand opinion, guess, and hasty conclusion. Investigate! Get accurate facts based on the measured results of scientific tests and methodical investigations.

Why do farmers so often trust to mere off-hand opinion and chance in supplying seed for their crops? Their neighbors, the carpenters, do not saw costly boards by guess. The bricklayers use plumb-lines, rather than their "eyes," "to be sure" their walls are plumb, etc. Is there not some method or process by which farmers may select seeds with some degree of certainty?

The Rule of Prudence. It is not necessary to "argue" that even "good seeds" can be bred-up into "better seeds" that will yield more. It is obvious that you should either improve your seeds yourself, or secure seeds from some one who has been doing more than you have to improve them.

If You Decide that you cannot take 10 to 20 years to "begin to get ready to commence," such as a real seed breeder must do, you can at least demand convincing assurance from the particular person who offers you improved or "Bred-Up" seeds, that he is competent, and takes his work seriously. On his efforts to separate the strains producing good yields and high quality from strains producing low yields and poor quality may depend the difference between loss and profit, between success and failure, between prosperity and poverty, as the following examples will show.

\$38.00 a Bushel Profit On Bred-Up Seeds

Of the Same Variety

Information Turns Work to Sure Money. Suppose that from some practical experience or the result of some scientific test you had the name of a good variety of seed in which you wanted to plant your crop. You would certainly want to know that the seeds you get with the name, also have the qualities that make the variety valuable and popular.

To Illustrate: Take the case of Triumph Cotton, often called "Mebane" or Mebane Triumph. Triumph is a good variety, but when you start out to buy "good Triumph Cotton" you have not only to be on guard against buying seeds with the name and without the qualities that have made the variety popular, BUT you also want to secure definite, reliable information on the differences in producing value between the several strains sold by even honest Seed Breeders.

The Yielding Power of Seven Strains of Triumph Cotton is tabulated on page 4 of this booklet. This is a reliable Government test. Ferguson's latest Bred-Up strains yielded 236 pounds per acre more than the originator's latest strain. Allowing one bushel of seed to plant two acres, Ferguson's Bred-Up seed are worth twice this, or 478 pounds of Seed Cotton. This, at 8c per pound, is worth \$38.24. In other words, a bushel of Ferguson's Triumph Cotton Seed is worth \$38.24 more than a bushel of the originator's strain of the same variety. This is \$19.20 more per acre for Ferguson's Bred-Up Seed.

Bred-Up Seeds Worth \$78.00 a Bushel

To This Tenant Farmer

In 1920 (the bad boll weevil and panic year) a good tenant farmer at Gunter, Texas, knew he wanted better seeds, but his lack of dependable information cost him several hundred dollars in lower crop yields on a part of his crop. On the report of "satisfactory experience" of some friends who were growing the variety, he risked an investment in 10 bushels of Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton. He "chanced" part of his crop in his "neighborhood seed," which he knew had just been "grown," and which no one had even tried to improve in five years or more. The difference was \$39.00 an acre, or a gain of \$780.00 on ten bushels of seed planted on 20 acres. This is equal to

\$78.00 profit on each bushel of seed that he bought. (Name and crop details on request.)

On his "Brindle Cow Seed," on which he "guessed" and "chanced," therefore, he lost \$39.00 an acre on 15 acres, or \$585.00. He would have had this much more (or \$1,365 in all) had he planted all of his crop to Bred-Up Seed of Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton. He says so! His banker, who had a mortgage on his mules, says so! The same report comes from his neighbors, who bought his surplus seed at good prices. (Incidentally, the good yeildng seeds lifted the mortgage on his mules.)

Why Ferguson's Seeds Yield More

It's His Persistent Adherence to Scientific Methods! He substitutes the measured results of scientific tests for "chance," "guess" and "opinion." While lots of "town farmers" have been "talking" about breeding up "good seeds" to create "better seeds," Ferguson has been "at work"—yes, twenty odd years on this job. Only seeds from proven superior "Mother Plants" are saved for propagating Ferguson's Certified Bred-Up Pedigreed Seeds. His method is diagramed and explained on the opposite page.

This is the WAY Ferguson's Pedigreed Seeds originate. This is WHY Ferguson's Seeds have frequently made the highest yields in Experiment Station tests. This is WHY it would pay you to plant Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds. This is WHY Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds make \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre more than mere "selected" or propagated seeds.

Your Rule of Safety

Cut out guess work! Good Seeds are the cheapest crop insurance you can buy. Don't "risk" the cost of producing a crop on "Brindle Cow Seed." Invest your money in seeds that are descended from "Mother Plants" that have proven their value by the results of tests made by scientific methods.

For the mere difference in the cost between Bred-Up Seed and "Brindle Cow Seed" (representing only the value of 3 to 6 pounds of cotton per acre, and corn and oats in proportion), you cannot afford to gamble away a chance at \$10.00 to \$40.00 an acre more profit in your crop.

Under Any Condition, plant seeds produced by someone who is doing more than you are to improve the seeds and make the crops bigger.



A. M. FERGUSON,
In Charge of Seed Breeding

Ferguson's Original

New Boykin Cotton

Latest Improved Seed

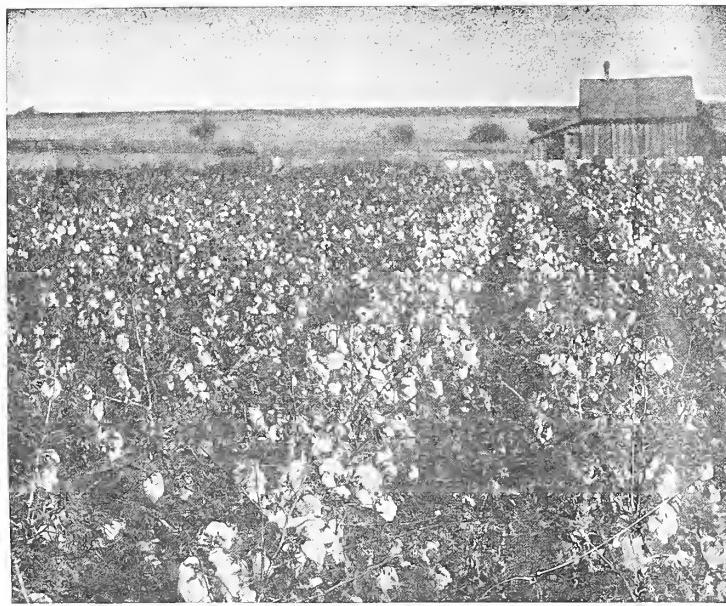
Highest Linting, Big Bolled, Storm-Proof Variety Known
Another Ferguson Triumph in Cotton Breeding

New Boykin is the name given to a "sport" or mutation, found in Ferguson's Breeding Blocks of Mebane Triumph Cotton in 1913. The exceptional value of this variety was evident from its very first appearance, as the photograph below shows.

Named to Honor a Pioneer Cotton Farmer.—It is necessary to go back into the history of cotton progress in Texas, in order to explain the name given to this wonderful creation of Ferguson. W. L. Boykin and A. D. Mebane, fellow members of the Grange, in the eighties, often met at the state meetings of this order. Mebane secured seed of the original Boykin cotton, and out of this came the original selection by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, named "Triumph," but now more generally known as "Mebane Triumph." This mutation out of Mebane Triumph, discovered in Ferguson's Breeding Block, therefore is a grandchild of the original Boykin cotton. To properly honor an intelligent pioneer cotton farmer, who was doing good work long before cotton breeding was reduced to a science, A. M. Ferguson called his new variety "New Boykin."

Won Widespread Popularity.—After four years of breeding and testing, it was first announced in 1917, and later introduced. In the hands of farmers throughout the Southwest, it has made a wonderful record and reputation for high field yields of Seed Cotton, big storm-proof bolls, and high gin turn-outs. It has made thousands of friends from the Gulf Coast to the northern limits of the Cotton Belt. Not only many farmers, but many communities, plant nothing but Ferguson's New Boykin Cotton.

Produces Money-Making Yields.—In the original breeding block where New Boykin was discovered (shown in photograph below), all the stalk selections had been care-



"Do You Believe There is Anything in Seed Breeding?"

"Some "good things" for this world are chance discoveries, but usually most discoveries are made by persons who are "on the look-out." The original NEW BOYKIN COTTON was a chance mutation, but its discovery and isolation was made possible by our system of breeding blocks. Its grand parent belonged to a champion strain of Mebane Triumph from which many selected plants were saved. Its parent (strain 8-06) was likewise a champion strain from which numerous selections were planted in the breeding block of 1913. One of these selections, while resembling its brother-n-parentage, proved to be noticeably different and superior in several agricultural qualities. Its first discovery is shown above, as photographed November 22, 1913. The adjacent rows have the same number and spacing of stalks. The stalks are just two feet apart in the drill. Its superiority over Mebane Triumph is obvious.

fully planted in checked rows, to get the hills just two feet apart in the drill, in the 3-ft. rows. The New Boykin produced 18½ pounds, where the other selections, themselves representing favorite "champion" high yielding strains, produced only 12 to 14 pounds. This represented a gain of about 30% in yield. On a basis of one-half bale per acre, this would amount to 225 pounds, which at 10c per pound, was a gain of \$22.50 per acre. Many farmers planting the latest improved strain report gains of \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre over common "neighborhood" cotton.

The Average Lint Turn-Out of these original New Boykin stalk selections in 1913 was slightly better than 38%, with the different stalks ranging from 36% to 40%. Ferguson propagated only the best linting selections. Now, the general field average is close to 39% lint. In its present state of development, 40% to 44% lint are frequent occurrences. No other big bolled variety equals it in gin turn-outs.

It Is an Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting Variety.—These characteristics make New Boykin desirable in the Gulf Coast country, where a crop of bolls must be "set" and matured early, ahead of the early summer crop of boll weevils. These same characteristics make New Boykin Cotton a heavy yielding variety in the northern limits of the Cotton Belt, where the crop must be set and matured quickly in a short growing period, ahead of an early frost. It is popular wherever it is known.

Produces Bolls Instead of Stalks.—It is not a weedy variety like Rowden or Lone Star. The plants are low-growing, have short branches, and produce their cotton close to the ground. All big cotton crops are made within a foot of the ground. This is essential for an early, rapid fruiting variety of cotton. It is generally recognized that

a cotton breeder may judge the probable value of a cotton plant by its make-up, and branching habit, just as accurately as a stock breeder judges his animals by their bones and muscles. Ferguson's extensive Cotton Breeding Blocks and variety Test Plots, make it possible for him to study the type of the plants of each selection, and to select for the qualities that "produce the cotton."

Big Easy Picking, Storm-Proof Bolls—These qualities are not the result of accident, or chance. Ferguson has improved, and fixed their qualities, by years of continued selection and breeding work. Big bolls are aids to big yields, and faster and easier picking. They eliminate loss from falling out, and "stringing out," thus protecting "the grade" of your lint.

Big Storm-Proof Bolls make it possible to leave your crop to be harvested at just one picking, just as we usually do. Pickers are strong in their praise of New Boykin, stating that it is possible to pick from 50 to 100 pounds more New Boykin per day than of other varieties.

High Gin Turn-Outs and Good Staple. New Boykin is the highest linting, really big bolled cotton known, often making 40% to 44% lint. Where it formerly took 1,500 to 1,750 pounds of seed cotton to make a 500-pound bale, New Boykin often makes a 500-pound bale from 1,170 to 1,375 pounds of seed cotton. At customary prices, this alone saves from \$3.00 to \$6.00 on picking costs on every bale.

A Staple of Medium Length, excellent quality, with a harsh, strong drag and an extra heavy good body—qualities greatly favored by spinners—characterizes New Boykin. When sold through the farm bureau, it often brings a premium, running 1-in. to 1 1/16-in. staple.

New Boykin Seed Cotton Is Worth More.—If you should take 1500 pounds of New Boykin Seed Cotton to the gin, you would be unfair to your ginner. The bale would weigh 565, or possibly 650 pounds. This is dangerous to your ginner's press. Therefore, pick only 1200 to 1350 pounds, for a 500-bale of New Bow Boykin Cotton. On every bale of New Boykin you thus save, not only the cost of picking 200 to 300 pounds, but also the ginning charges on this much seed cotton. This advantage, in itself, is

more than enough to pay the cost of enough of Ferguson's Freshly Improved Seed to plant every acre of your cotton.

Better Linting Worth \$12.00 to \$25.00 Bale.—From the lint turn-out figures mentioned above, it obviously adds 50 to 100 pounds more lint on your gin turn-out on every bale. This, at 25c per pound, is \$12.50 to \$25.00 gain on the gin turn-outs alone. This is worth \$4.00 to \$20.00 an acre or more, according to yield, or enough to pay the rent on the land.

Highest Field Yields In Government Test

Yielded More Seed Cotton Per Acre than 40 other varieties, according to the results of many Government tests in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Read the records of numerous Experiment Station tests and farmers' experiences, and you will know why so many large cotton raisers throughout the southwest are planting New Boykin Cotton. Take first, the results of the famous variety tests of the Arkansas Experiment Stations.

New Boykin Stood First in a Test of 70 Varieties in Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1917. The next best variety made \$18.16 per acre less. Likewise, in 1921, and again in 1922, **New Boykin Cotton** was first in dollars and pounds per acre in tests, including 40 and 68 well known varieties, respectively, in the famous series of cotton tests at the Arkansas Experiment Station at Scott, producing 160 to

393 pounds per acre more than the seed from other Texas breeders.

New Boykin made the highest yields in three tests of twenty-five standard varieties by the Arkansas Experiment Stations in 1918, producing \$195.24 per acre, for lint and seed. The second best variety yielded \$10.29 less per acre. Other popular varieties produced \$30.00 to \$40.00 per acre less.

A Number of Tests, made at Mount Pleasant, Texas; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Ada, Oklahoma, and various other places, included all of the varieties from well-known seedsmen. In every one of these tests, of which we learned, New Boykin Cotton was either first for high yields, or if second, it was defeated by Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton.

For Prices and Grades of New Boykin Cotton See Ferguson's Seed Current



Proving That Ferguson's Bred-Up Strains of Cotton are 99 Per Cent Storm Proof

A cotton breeding block left unpicked until the storm-proof qualities of different selections could be tested out by seven months weather, from August to February. Actual count on December 9th showed less than one-half of one per cent locks on the ground. Finally picked February 26th after 7 months exposure with 97.5 per cent of the locks still in the burrs. Note the condition of the early bottom bolls.

Ferguson's Triumph No. 406

**Yielded 97 to 393 Pounds More Per Acre
Over All Other Strains of Triumph**

The discovery of the original "Triumph" Cotton in 1889, thirty-five years ago, was the most wonderful discovery in scientific Cotton Breeding in the world's history. It made the successful growing of Cotton a possibility under boll weevil conditions in the Southwest. The low-branching habits of this variety, producing early fruiting, and its close-jointed limbs, producing rapid fruiting, made it possible for the zone of heavy Cotton production to be moved north almost 100 miles.

It originated out of the investigations of Dr. Edson and other plant breeders, working in co-operation with the late A. D. Mebane. The first primary selection made by Dr. Edson was from the first or original Boykin Cotton. The great value of the discovery and the constant improvement of Triumph Cotton may be approximated when it is noted that we could not now successfully grow cotton under boll weevil conditions with the old, late, slow fruiting types, such as Myers, Bohemian, Rowden, etc., formerly very popular.

The popularity of the Triumph types is such that probably four-fifths of the cotton crop in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana (amounting to nearly half of the cotton crop of the United States), is planted to Triumph Cotton in its various strains and varieties, such as NEW BOYKIN, Mebane Triumph, Kasch Triumph, FERGUSON'S No. 406, etc.

Who Produces the Best Yielding Strain of Triumph Cotton?—The outstanding practical fact for every cotton farmer to consider is, that NEW BOYKIN and FERGUSON'S TRIUMPH No. 406 Cotton have been consistently making from 97 to nearly 400 pounds per acre more than the other Triumph strains and varieties, in numerous experiment station tests. They will do the same on your fields.

Government Tests Prove the Superiority of Ferguson's Triumph Strains.—As a practical example: Take the tests by the Arkansas Experiment Station for 1922. In the list of 68 varieties, the table below shows the way the various Triumph strains yielded. Note that the highest yielding strains were from Ferguson Seed Farms. It is even more important to note that the Ferguson strains produced 160 to 393 pounds more than seed from all other breeders of this variety type.

Name and Source of Seed The Two Best Yielding Strains Were From Ferguson Seed Farms	Seed Cotton Per Acre In Pounds
Actual Yield	Gains Made by Ferguson's Seed Over Other Varieties
NEW BOYKIN, from Ferguson Seed Farms	1296
FERGUSON TRIUMPH No. 406, From Ferguson Seed Farms	1278
Kasch, From Kasch.....	1118
Mebane Triumph, From Burdette.....	1098
Mebane Triumph, From A. D. Mebane....	1042
Mebane Triumph, From Sales Agency.....	991
Mebane Triumph, Arthur G. Lee.....	903
	160
	180
	236
	305
	393

Farmers Comment on Ferguson No. 406 Cotton

Made \$40.00 to \$50.00 Profit on Every Bushel of Ferguson's Seeds. "I am well pleased with the Ferguson's No. 406 Cotton Seed I bought of you last spring. In spite of the drought we had this summer, it made one-half bale to the acre, while my other cotton only made one-third bale per acre. This was \$20.00 to \$25.00 an acre more. As I planted two acres with a bushel, I gained \$40.00 to \$50.00 profit on every bushel of seed I bought—W. L. Shelburne, Bell County, Texas."

Plants His Crops In Ferguson's Seeds. Your Ferguson No. 406 Cotton is a money-maker in every respect. I planted Ferguson's No. 406 last year, also, Lone Star and Half-and-Half, but the Ferguson No. 406 made more cotton per acre and turned out more lint per 100 pounds of seed cotton. I got \$3.75 to \$5.00 more money per bale for the Ferguson's No. 406. It is good enough for me. I will plant 50 acres next spring and every stalk of it will be Ferguson's No. 406.—A. H. Crowsey, Grayson County, Texas."

As a Further Example of Higher Yields made by Ferguson's strains, note the record in nine Government tests in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas from 1912 to 1918. Ferguson's Triumph averaged 131 pounds more seed cotton per acre, and 4% better lint turn-out, than the Mebane Triumph from the originator. Likewise in 1921 and 1922, the tests in Arkansas averaged 166 pounds per acre more. In Louisiana in 1918 and again in 1919 at the Calhoun Experiment Station, Ferguson's two strains of Triumph were the highest yielding in the list of 34 varieties.

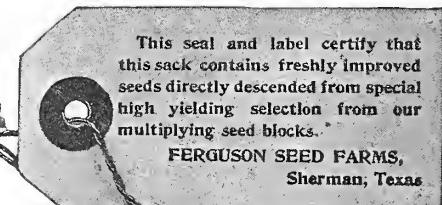
History, Origin and Introduction

Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 was originated in 1914, in Ferguson's Breeding Block. It was tested out and further improved and announced five years later, in 1919, and introduced generally in 1922. Previously, we had produced bred-up strains of Mebane Triumph, that had habitually made 60 to 300 pounds more than the originator's strain of Mebane Triumph. The new variety, called "Ferguson's Triumph No. 406," however, has consistently made 40 to 200 pounds more cotton than its parent strain. Its great value was so obvious that we endeavored to multiply it rapidly, and to grow no other Triumph. By 1923, we had sufficiently increased the stock to put all our Triumph fields to Ferguson's No. 406. Since its introduction, Ferguson's No. 406 has made thousands of friends among cotton growers, and is now extensively grown from the Gulf Coast region to the northern limits of the cotton belt. Many communities have standardized on Ferguson's No. 406 to the almost complete exclusion of other varieties.

Ferguson's Cotton Made Twice As Much: "I planted 25 acres of land in Ferguson's No. 406. I have gathered 14 bales and will get two more. I had 50 acres planted in other seed and it made only one-half as much per acre as your cotton. The Ferguson No. 406 picks so much easier than any I have ever picked. I expect to plant Ferguson's Seeds as long as I stay on the farm."—W. M. Bledsoe, Haskell County, Texas."

Made 38 to 42% Lint in Hot Weather: "My Ferguson No. 406 Cotton made a good turn-out. It made from 38 to 42% lint. It was large baled and nearly all five lock. It was the only cotton that did not wither during the hot weather last summer."—H. W. Weeks, Cass County, Texas."

Be Sure You Get
Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed
Bred-Up-Seeds
in Branded Bags
with Sealed Certificates



Ferguson's No. 406 is Rapidly Replacing Other Strains

"Confession" of a Cotton Seed Sinner

Pat Luby of Tom Bean, a cotton buyer and neighbor ginner of ours, also a large black-land prairie farmer, but heretofore not much of a believer in Bred-Up cotton seed, was "converted" by actual experience. Here is his "confession:"

"This is to certify that I am the manager of the Seay Gin Co. at Tom Bean, Grayson County, Texas. Have been in the gin business for many years and always made it a rule to watch the different kinds of cotton as they came in and were ginned, more to satisfy myself as to the best grades and staples than anything else.

Will say that I had never been a believer in "Pedigreed Seed" and always thought there was a good deal of "bunk" about it, but must say that this Triumph No. 406 Cotton certainly made me believe that there is a great deal in pure bred seed, that are really High Bred, such as Ferguson Triumph No. 406 certainly is.

During the ginning season of 1922 and 1923, we found Ferguson Triumph No. 406 made a better turn-out and had better staple than any other cotton that we ginned. One of our patrons had to replant a part of his crop. He did it with Ferguson Triumph No. 406 and it made a bigger yield and matured earlier than the cotton that he did not plant over. Said it would have paid him to have plowed up all of the first planting and planted it in Ferguson Triumph No. 406 cotton.

\$25.50 Premium on Gin Turn-Out

Another man brought a big load of cotton to the gin, more than we could put into a bale. We offered to gin off enough to make a bale and pay him on the percentage basis for what was left on the wagon. We were paying eight cents that day for common run cotton. When we figured his bale up on an eight cent basis, his remnant brought him \$9.70 per hundred or \$1.70 per hundred more for seed cotton than we were paying others that day for common cotton. This would be \$25.50 on 1,500 pounds of seed cotton.

"It is my honest opinion that it will pay any farmer at least \$15.00 per bale or more to raise this cotton than to plant the common gin run seed. It matures more quickly than most other cottons and thus gets ahead of the boll weevils. It has a good staple and will always bring the top price and more than ordinary cotton."

Good Gin Turn-Outs and Field Yields in Terry County

The following statement from a gin man at Meadow, Terry County, will show you what they think of Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 in West Texas:

"I have ginned Ferguson's Triumph No. 406 Cotton for the farmers of Meadow community this season and find it to be the best lint yielder that comes to my gin. I am heartily in favor of its extensive planting because it will pay any cotton grower in this county to plant it. It is turning out about 500 pounds of lint to 1300 pounds of seed cotton. It is of good grade and staple and I hear much favorable comment about this cotton by farmers of this community. The first six bales ginned by me had an average weight of 1368 pounds of seed cotton and the bales averaged 542 pounds. This is 39.6% lint turn-out, or 86 pounds better than thirding itself."—Signed, M. L. Hanley, Mgr. Panhandle Gin Co., Meadow, Texas.

A Prominent Cotton Factor Says: "Best Cotton Ever Planted"

Mr. W. J. Neale, of Waco, Texas, a well-known cotton factor and large cotton planter, has been growing Ferguson Triumph No. 406 cotton on his "Rainbow Farms" on Brazos River. He is well pleased. Read his letter:

"Dear Mr. Ferguson:

We cannot give accurate lineal measurements of the land or the yield per acre, but compared with the seed we have used before, your Ferguson Triumph No. 406 gave us the best results of any cotton we have ever planted. The lint yield or gin turn-out has usually run from 38% to 40% and in a number of cases as high as 41½%. These gin turn-outs are considered very good for river bottom lands.

"The stalk and boll characters were subject to much admiration by all the help on the place. They were well pleased with the ease with which they could pick the large storm-proof bolls. Some pickers claimed that they could pick 50 to 100 pounds more per day than in common cotton. The locks in bolls that had been open for two months remained in a firm compact cluster without any stringing out and thus preserved good "grade" in the cotton.

"The growth of plant, formation of bolls, length of staple, etc., have been fully up to requirements. I commend your seed of Ferguson Triumph No. 406 cotton very strongly. Compared with the seed that we have used before your Ferguson Triumph No. 406 gave us the best results of any we have ever planted."

Very truly yours, (Signed) W. J. NEAL.

Prices and Grades of Cotton Seed

We offer cotton seed of two grades distinguished by nearness to champion "Mother Plant" selections made in our breeding blocks, as follows:

Elite Certified Pedigreed Seed, representing the stocks offered for sale that are nearest to champion Mother plants. Supply limited.

Regular Certified Pedigreed Seed, being one or more years removed from Elite or Special Elite Seed. This is our main supply.

Ferguson's Certificates of good breeding and careful handling are Sealed to the top of the bags with our trade mark printed thereon. See inside cover page. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations, we issue our Ferguson's Seed Current, which see for latest prices.



One of Ferguson's Breeding Blocks, Photographed in November
Note Storm-Proof Qualities and Large Uniform Bolls.



Ferguson No. 71 Oats



His Own Texas Red Oats

Prominent Grayson County farmer grows two kinds of Red Oats and says:
"I Lost \$2,000.00 by NOT Planting FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS"

Gentlemen: I want to give you the figures on my oat crops to go with the photographs which you took in my field at my request.

I had 70 acres planted to your Ferguson's No. 71 Oats and made better than 4,000 bushels. That is not a big yield, as this is not a good season. Made much better last year on the same land, but it is the comparison that counts. I had 100 acres in my own Texas red oats that I have been proudly planting for more than 23 years, and threshed 2,200 bushels. You see I made 38 bushels per acre more with the improved Ferguson No. 71 Oats.

That's going some for differences in seed, but the two kinds grew in the same field, same kind of land, had an equal chance,

being separated only by a road. Besides the better yield they were of better weight and grade; there was little or no smut and the crop was nice, pure and uniform, while my own oats were smutty and had some small white oats like we used to grow before the red oats were introduced into this country. Mr. Davenport, the thresherman, said the Ferguson oats were the best oats he had threshed this season.

Hereafter I will plant only the best seed of Ferguson No. 71 Oats that you put out. I figure that I lost about \$2,000.00 this year by not having my oats in the best improved seed.

Yours for more and better wheat and oats,
B. F. ARMSTRONG.

Ferguson's Pedigreed Seed Oats

Ferguson No. 71 Oats

and

Ferguson No. 922 Oats

SOME PROVEN ADVANTAGES

1. Larger Yields Than Common Red Oats.—More bushels and dollars per acre without extra labor.
2. A Better Quality of Grain—Threshermen and Grain Dealers say so.
3. Greater Hardiness Against Winter Killing—Affording more winter grazing, earlier maturity to escape the spring drouths.
4. Greater Drouth Resistance—Their superior yields in dry seasons prove this.

98 per cent of our customers say that Ferguson's Bred Up, Smut Tested, Seeds have these advantages.

Can YOU Afford to LOSE by Continuing to Plant Common Country-Run, Thresher-Run, Unimproved, Smut-Infested Seed, When Smut-Free, Re-cleaned, Graded "Certified Pedigreed" Seed Can Be Had?

How Customers Make and Save Money With Ferguson's Bred-Up Oats

By Producing Large Yields From Bred-Up Seed. Our customers report increasing yields varying from 5 to 30 bushels per acre more than their native oats. This means from \$1.00 to \$15.00 per acre EXTRA PROFIT due to the use of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS, even when sold as just feed oats.

By Planting Smut-Free Treated Seeds. We treat not only our own stock seed to prevent smut in the crop, but also every bushel of oats we ship out. This means that the crop will be practically free from smut for two or more years. Our smut-free seeds will be worth the price to you regardless of other advantages. This gain is usually 3 per cent to 20 per cent, amounting to 3 to 12 bushels per acre.

By Raising a Rust-Proof Oat. Red and Black rust is a frequent cause of low yield in oats. Nearly every customer reports little or no rust in FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS. Mr. M. C. Abrams says his crop had "no rust at all; others had some."

By Using a Drouth-Resisting Oat. In dry seasons FERGUSON NO. 71 OAT with its deep-rooted, free-stooling habits and small but stiff straw, produces a more profitable and satisfactory crop than ordinary red oats, whenever they have been tried out by growing side by side.

By Reducing Losses From Winter Killing. FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are distinctly harder and more resistant to winter killing by cold than the common red oats, as proven in our many tests (we are near the northern limit of fall planted red oats) and the many cases

5. Freer Stooling Habits, due to greater vigor, and thus requiring less seed to sow.
6. Greater Stiffness of Straw—Thus avoiding losses from lodging.
7. More Resistance to Red and Black Rust—Many customers found this saved them from large losses.
8. Practical Freedom From Smut, due to seed treatment given to our stock seed every year. This in itself will save you more than the entire cost of your seed.

where our customers report FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS going through the winter with good crops, when others, under the same conditions were completely frozen out. Have stood near zero freezes.

By Using Heavy Re-Cleaned Graded Seeds. Quick growing seeds reduce losses by producing healthy plants and avoiding poor stands. Our Certified Seed of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are carefully treated and doubly re-cleaned and graded by power driven machinery specially designed for preparing seed oats. They are 98 to 99 per cent sound, heavy, plump seed.

By Producing a More Valuable Oat. Threshmen and grain dealers advise growers of FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS not to sell their crops on the general market but to their fellow farmers for seed. Many of our customers advise us when ordering freshly improved stock, that they are selling a part of their crop to their neighbors for seed at a good premium over the market. Read their statements. The frequency of these reports is good evidence that FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS are a valuable crop for the extra-price-per-bushel to say nothing of the extra bushels. Your neighbors will be convinced by seeing the crops.

Prices and Grades of Seed Oats. See the latest issue of Ferguson's Seed Current for prices on seed oats of different grades and varieties.

Ferguson's Great Success In

Breeding Up Seed Corn For the Southwest

Is due to the consistent application of scientific methods for 20 odd years. The explanation and diagram below explains why the strains and varieties originated by Ferguson have made the Highest Average yields, and his latest improved strains have regularly made 3 to 9 bushels more per acre than "crib-bred" seed selected by his former customers.

Seeds Get a Pedigree by being grown from plants of tested yielding quality. It will be a good pedigree if the tests show that they are better yielders than others when grown under like conditions.

The Method of Testing, therefore, should provide a means of measuring and comparing the yields made by seeds coming from single ears or plants. The best yielding rows indicate the Champion Strains.

Champion Quality or "Utility" must be proven by tests of yields and the quality measured by scales and tapes—not by whims or opinions about the "looks" or fancy "show" points.

Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn of proven high yielding strains is produced as follows:

1. Usually 100 of the choicest ears are selected in the field from the stalks on rows where champion quality has been proven by actual scientific tests. These, in turn, are planted in the following year in a similar breeding block, and on-and-on from year-to-year. This not only avoids the possibility of deterioration or running-out of the strains, but makes some improvements possible every year. Crib selecting improves shape or form of the ears. Mere Ear-

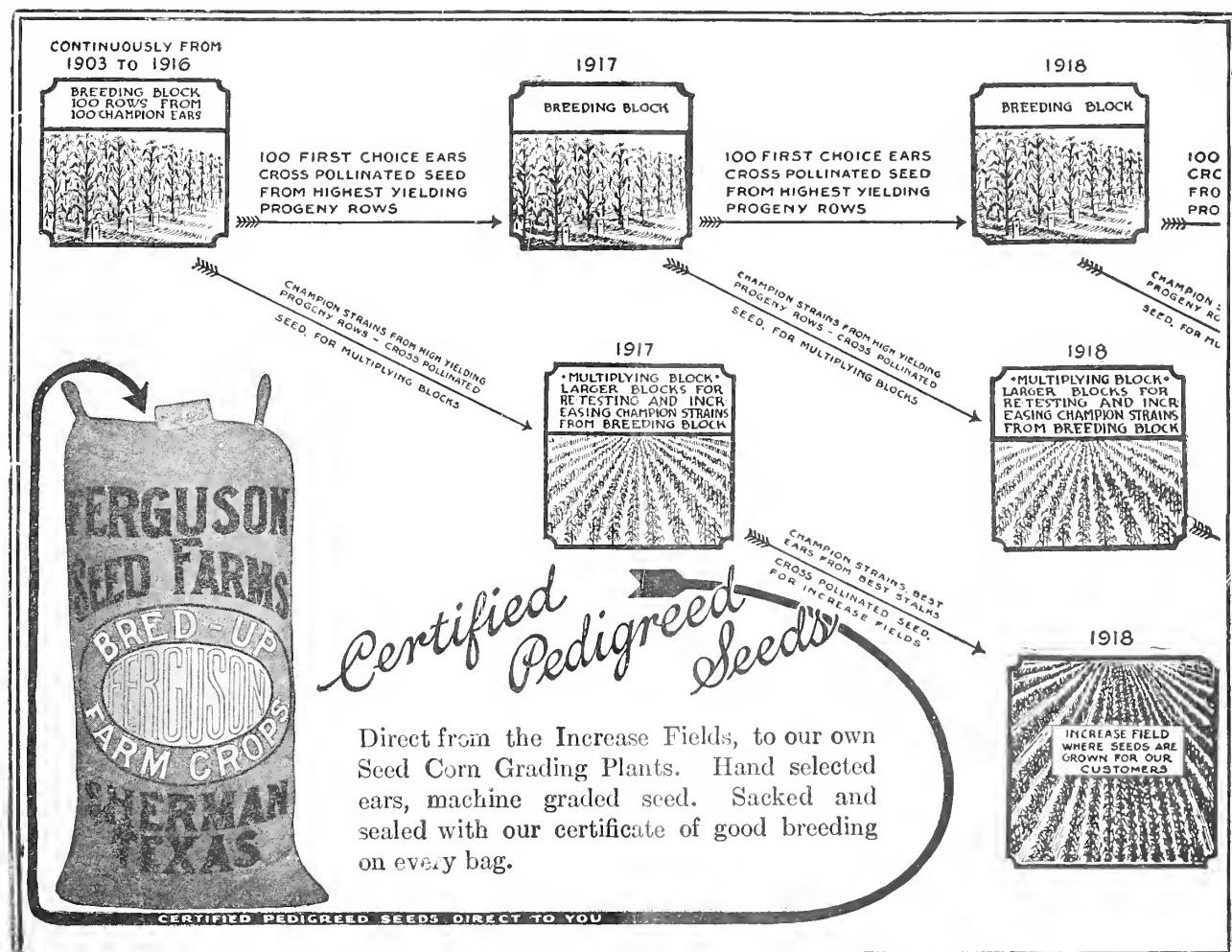
Selection does NOT improve the power to produce larger yields.

2. Champion Strains (in the case of corn) are further improved by cross pollination from ears of other Champion Strains of the same variety. Again the best score-card ears are selected from the Champion high yielding Strains in the breeding blocks, and so on-and-on from season-to-season.

Recognized Standard Varieties are thus made better and better; improved and re-improved year after year, by saving the best ears from the best yielding rows in one breeding block, for planting the breeding blocks of the next season.

Seeds for Your Fields. And it is from breeding block seed thus developed that Ferguson secures seed to grow our MULTIPLYING BLOCKS, and from these in turn seed to grow our INCREASE FIELDS to supply Bred-Up Certified Pedigreed Seeds for our customers.

Such are Our Methods for getting good seeds, with a good pedigree that produce good crops. Here is a chart showing the history of Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed Seed Corn we ship to you to plant in your fields.



Direct from the Increase Fields, to our own Seed Corn Grading Plants. Hand selected ears, machine graded seed. Sacked and sealed with our certificate of good breeding on every bag.

The "REASON WHY" FERGUSON'S CERTIFIED PEDIGREE SEED CORN Has Out-Yielded All Other Varieties in Southwestern Experiment Station Tests Is That Ferguson Is the Only Person in the Southwest Who Has Actually Scientifically Bred-Up Seed Corn in the Southwest. Twenty-four Years on the Job.

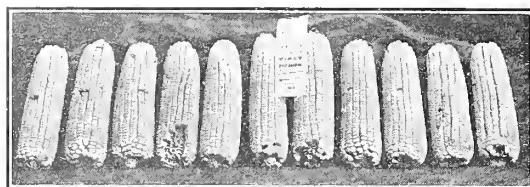
Ferguson's Original Chisholm Corn

Undoubtedly the Best General Purpose White Corn in the Southwest

Its recognition as one of the two white varieties recommended as "Standard Best Yielding Varieties for Texas" by the Texas Field Crops Association, is positive proof of its good yielding habits. It has received similar recognition in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

As a Milling Corn it has no equal. Chisholm is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety, named, introduced and Bred-Up by Ferguson Seed Farms. It is attractive because of its sound, large, creamy-white, oily grains that completely cover a bright-red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable season, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured grains, with a large germ.

It is a Medium Early Corn, maturing in 100 to 125 days. The ears usually 7 to 9 inches long and about the same in



Prize Winning Ears of Chisholm Corn

circumference. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We recommend Chisholm as a safe white corn for general purposes, the best there is in its class for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. It withstands dry weather almost as well as Surcropper Corn. General experience and Experiment Station tests have clearly demonstrated its superiority over other native and Northern varieties.

Pedigreed Seeds, like pedigreed live stock, must have a record behind them showing that the off-spring is actually worth more money. Live stock breeders pay big prices for sires that will increase the quality of their crop of colts, yearlings, etc. This same rule applies to seeds, but if you get Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seeds from Ferguson Seed Farms, you not only get better quality in your crop, but greater quantity also.

PRICES AND GRADES. We offer seed corn of two grades distinguished by nearness to breeding block selections and extra care in selecting and grading, known as "Regular Certified Pedigreed" and "Elite Certified Pedigreed" seed. Our seal and certificate of good breeding is on every bag. If the seal or certificate is absent, they are not Ferguson's Certified Pedigreed seed. Watch for the seals. To adjust prices to wide variations we issue monthly Ferguson's Seed Current to give latest information about prices and supply.

PUTS CORN IN THE CRIB

WHEN OTHER CORNS FAIL

Plant in Spring for Early Crop.

Plant in Summer for Late Crop.

Quick Maturing Like Northern Corn.

Resists Drouth Like June Corn.

The Greatest Sure-Crop Corn Known To The West

History of Surcropper. Surcropper (an abbreviation of ("Sure-Cropper")) is a distinct type of field corn. It was developed, improved, named and introduced by A. M. Ferguson.

It is not a "Show type" of corn, tho thru many years of rigid selecting for good ear characters and breeding up by ear-to-row testing, it now produces very attractive ears, with large white, wide grains of medium depth.

Farmers in Five Southwestern States have come to believe in Ferguson, his methods and varieties because Surcropper corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed them. In the Corn Shows it rarely gets a ribbon, because the ears do not match up to the score-card requirements. But no mistake! It is a proven high-yielding variety.

Has Made Best Yields in Experiment Station Tests. No other variety has made so many records for "Best Yields."

Nine years in succession it has been the highest yielding variety at the Denton Experiment Station. It has several times been "First" in the varitey tests at San Antonio, Temple, College Station, Nacogdoches, Sherman and at several places in Arkansas, usually securing these honors in lean or dry years. Even in seasons favorable to the longer growing types, it often comes in near the top of the list. It is a good yielder in all seasons and often proves to be "the best."

Puts Corn in the Cribs. Many farmers have written to us that Surcropper corn had filled their cribs when other varieties failed. If you want to be sure of a reasonable crop in dry seasons and bumper crop in favorable seasons, do not fail to plant at least a third or a half of your crop in Surcropper. It's a good corn on strong land at any time, and the best corn for light up-lands all the time. The latter need a quick-maturing, drouth resisting corn. That's Surcropper.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent

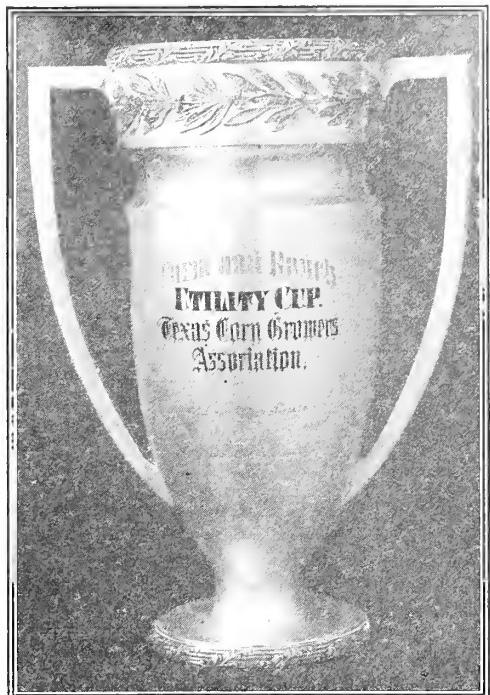
Makes Highest Yields in Government Tests
Wins Sweepstakes Prizes in Corn Shows.

Southwestern Farmers Recognize that whenever the Ferguson Seed Farms originate and introduce a variety, it is the best variety in its class. Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn was developed by scientific breeding seventeen years ago and has proven to be the best yielding yellow corn in Experiment Station tests. A. M. Ferguson introduced and recommended it to Southwestern farmers in 1906. Since then it has "made good" on farmers' farms in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and farther east. In New Mexico on irrigated farms it produces larger yields and magnificent ears, and was excelled only by our Seed of Surcropper (a white variety) by a few bushels.

It is the only Pedigreed Yellow Variety in the Southwest. Other Varieties have been developed by selecting the ears to type, but Ferguson Yellow Dent was developed by selecting the highest yielding ears and then had the type of the ears and the type of the stalk fixed from Pedigreed selections. This explains why it has made such a wonderful record for consistent high yields.

Maturity and Adaptability

Ferguson Yellow Dent is a medium early variety maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are heavy for their size, blocky, and well shaped, usually having 12 to 16 rows of very broad, deep, shiny, golden yellow grains. They always please. The ears usually shell out 82 to 88 per cent grain. It has proven its adaptability to a wide range of climates, soils and seasons. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands. It produces abundant yields of fine, heavy corn in Northern Oklahoma, Eastern Arkansas and Mississippi, and is a sure, safe corn for planters who want large yellow ears.



Corn Grower's Utility Cup—The Highest Honor that can be won by any variety of corn in the Southwest is the Corn Grower's Utility Cup. It is awarded annually by the Texas Field Crops Association. We have won this cup four times and has been won six times by our seed.



Harvesting a Seed Corn Breeding Block on Ferguson Seed Farms
Each row was planted from seed of a single ear. Each row had the same number of stalks. Any variation in the pounds or quality of the crops therefore reflects the seed value of the progeny rows, or "Mother Ears." This is the method we have followed for twenty-two years that has made "better yielders" and "keeps on" making it better each year.

Selected Seed Corn

In addition to our own CERTIFIED PEDIGREED SEED we offer selected stocks of all the varieties usually sold by seedmen when we can secure stocks of reasonable merit. "Selected seed" are not bred-up and are sacked in unsealed bags. They may be one or more years removed from Ferguson's Certified Seed. We do not offer any northern grown field corn, as such seed should not be planted in the Southwest. All our seed corn is selected from native grown stocks.

Ferguson's Bred-Up Seeds Will Help You Too.

"Have been raising Chisholm and Ferguson Yellow Dent corn for several years and have been gratified with the results. Averaged 66 2-3 bushels to the acre.—John Hopkins, Wolfe City, Texas.

"I planted all my land in your Ferguson Yellow Dent corn secured from you a year or two ago. The only corn raised in this section last year was what I raised from selected seed originally from you. My seed corn this year was the best I ever planted from my own raising.—M. E. Maney, Smithville, Texas.

Lawns—Pastures—Fields Forage—Grains—Hay—Roots.

Sudan Grass

It is a wonderful success. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure, produces well and is highly prized by all kinds of livestock.

It Is a Great Success as a Pasturage Grass. We have doubled the carrying capacity of our pastures by sowing Sudan on places that are not well seeded to the native grasses. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing and it is a noticeable fact that stock prefer it to the native grasses. There is no crop that you can sow that will stand as much heavy grazing as Sudan Grass. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., like it.

Matures a Hay Crop Quick. It matures a crop almost as quickly as millet, and much sooner than sorghum. In favorable seasons, the first cutting will be ready in six to eight weeks from sowing. Successive cuttings according to season may be made every 30 to 45 days until frost. Frost kills Sudan. It is an annual grass and must be seeded every year. Never becomes a pest.

How to Sow Broadcasted. Sow 20 to 30 pounds of Sudan Grass seed to the acre with

Alfalfa

The Seeding of Alfalfa may be in the early spring or fall months. Fall planting is preferred because it saves half a year and reduces the hazards of fighting weeds. The seed bed should be well prepared in advance of seeding by plowing, discing and harrowing until level, and thereafter be settled and firmed by rains.

Prices and Grades of Alfalfa. The quality of Alfalfa seed varies and you cannot tell how many of the seeds will germinate by "looking" at them. We realize this and therefore carefully double check the germination tests of all our Alfalfa seed. We also make the purity tests so that we may know that the seed we send out is free from dodder, Johnson Grass or other harmful weed seed. Prices are variable. Send for Ferguson's Seed Current. Samples and special prices on large orders.

Peanuts

Peanuts, and in the Southwest this means Spanish Peanuts, have come to be a large crop. The more their merits are understood the more they are planted. It is usual to plant the early spring crop at late corn planting season, and continue planting as conditions allow, the late plantings being on the grain stubble. The rows are 30 to 36 inches apart and the nuts dropped either by hand or by machines every 6 to 12 inches in the drill and covered 2 to 2½ inches deep. This usually requires one to two bushels per acre.

Legume Bacteria

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

There is no use paying big fancy prices, such as are often asked, 50c to \$2.00 per acre. Don't pay it! We supply high grade Nitragin Cultures at greatly reduced prices. If they do not put the bacterial nodules on the roots of your crops your money will be refunded. 20c to 35c an acre is enough. We guarantee the quality.

Legume crops, such as Garden and Field Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Cow Peas, etc., must have their roots inoculated with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria, to make the best growth of crops and be most useful in enriching the soil.

Each kind of crop has its own special variety of bacteria. If they are not in the soil, (and this is often the case) they can be supplied by inoculating the seed with the pure Nitragin Cultures at seeding time. In ordering name the kind of crop and we will send the proper cultures and directions for inoculating the seed before planting.

GARDEN-SEED NITRAGIN for sweet peas and beans are sold in sizes just right for the average size garden. When ordering state if

Greatest Hay and Grazing Grass Known

a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is passed from late corn planting season on until September. If you do not have a drill, sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and a half inches deep.

How to Sow in Drills. Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch, cane or kafir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. This requires from three to six pounds of seed per acre.

Prices and Grades. We try to have the very best Sudan that is to be had. We specialize in Sudan and handle it in local and car lots in all grades. All seed are thoroughly cleaned in our own seed plant and then carefully analyzed and tested. Only good seeds are sent out. We take every reasonable precaution to see that our seeds are free from all weed seeds, especially Johnson Grass. We recommend Sudan. We believe in it. Prices vary, and we quote fancy grade seed, in small quantities, subject to change. Postpaid, 10 Lbs. \$1.50; 20 Lbs. \$2.75, not beyond the 4th zone. Not Prepaid, 10 Lbs. \$1.25; 50 Lbs. \$5.00.

Cow Peas

Cow Peas are usually planted any time after corn planting season is over up to the first of August. Some varieties are highly esteemed for garden uses; others for making hay and enriching the land. For Prices see Ferguson's Seed Current, which will be mailed free upon request.

Clovers

SWEET CLOVER has attracted quite a little attention as a hay crop and as a soil improver and especially as a pasture crop. It does not produce seed the first year, but usually produces an abundant crop of seed the second year. In harvesting the seed enough will be lost to give a generous reseeding for the following year.

There are two kinds, White Blossom and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. For either kind we quote postpaid, 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Special prices on large lots on request.

LAWN, OR WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Grows throughout the South. Much used to sow on lawns. It has a creeping habit and its thick roots make it very desirable for lawns. May be planted in fall or spring. 8 lbs. per acre, and often mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass, etc., for lawns. Postpaid, per lb., 80c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs., \$7.50.

LESPEDIZA or JAPAN CLOVER is a fine hay clover for many sections of central and east Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Fancy seed Postpaid; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 to 20 lbs. 30c per pound. Not Prepaid: 50 lbs. and up, 25c per pound.



Not Inoculated

Inoculated

for sweet peas, peas, beans or lima beans. Each takes a different culture. Postpaid 20c each.

FIELD SEED NITRAGIN. Be sure to name the kind of crop, alfalfa, sweet clover, peanuts, velvet beans, vetch, etc. Postpaid prices are Bushel size \$1.00; Half Bushel size 60c each; Fourth Bushel size 35c.

Grain Sorghums

Milo, Kaffir, Hegari, Darso, Shallu

Our Plainview Growing Station is situated in the heart of the grain sorghum producing section, and we are preparing to produce Bred-Up, Pedigreed grain sorghums in quantities, for our customers who realize the advisability of planting High-Bred Seed.

We are offering this season, Extra selected stocks of grain sorghums, re-cleaned and graded, in quantity. We have only a limited supply of Bred-Up Seeds to offer. See the latest issue of Ferguson's Seed Current for prices on Grain sorghums, both good commercial grades and Bred-Up Seed.

Hegari—Very early dwarf growing, heads large, grain soft.

Feterita—Second earliest, large grains, heavy full heads. We offer also both the Spur and Extra Dwarf Spur strains.

Milo Maize—Dwarf Yellow is the most popular and surest of the Milos. We have seed of several strains that are a great improvement on common stocks so generally planted.

Darso—Very sure and a good yielder. The only grain sorghum with a sweet stalk. Good yields of grain and forage.

Kaffir—Dwarf White, in several grades and strains. See Ferguson's Seed Current for prices on the different varieties and strains.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat—Late maturing, very popular for chicken feed. Large open heads and good yielder.

Forage Sorghum

CANE or FORGE SORGHUMS for hay. The varieties most generally used are Red Top, Orange, Early Amber and also the syrup sorghums named below. We have re-cleaned, tested seed that can be depended upon to give satisfaction. See latest issue of Ferguson's Seed Current for prices.

Syrup Sorghums

SYRUP SORGHUMS. Most popular varieties are: Honey (so-called "Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane"), Gooseneck, (often improperly called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane"). Golden Rod, is the earliest and mildest of the regular syrup sorghums. Postpaid: for each variety, 3 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Larger quantities for ensilage planting at special prices.

Millet

Golden Millet, sometimes called "Liberty Millet" or "Big German." It is the best for the South and Southwest, as it makes more desirable hay than other varieties of Millet and greater tonnage per acre. It also produces a large seed-head and thus makes a profitable crop when grown for seed. We give special attention to select grades of Fancy seed of this variety. Small lots, postpaid, 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., 90c. See Ferguson's Seed Current for f. o. b. prices on large lots.

Miscellaneous Grasses

JOHNSON GRASS. A splendid hay grass unexcelled for hardiness but becomes a pest in fields below Southern Kansas. Sometimes have a supply of seed. Write.

BERMUDA GRASS. We make a specialty of Bermuda Grass. If you have a lawn or a golf course you want to seed to Bermuda, write us. We can help you do it quickly. **PRICE**—Fancy heavy American Seed per Lb. postpaid, 55c; 10 to 20 Lbs. 50c; per Lb. Write for prices on larger lots in the different grades.

Sunflowers

SUNFLOWERS—Mammoth Russian. For poultry and ornament. Postpaid: Pound 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Stock Beets

Stock Beets should be more generally used for furnishing succulent feed to poultry, hogs, dairy stock and also horses. May be banked like turnips and used all winter. Plant at early cotton planting time. See prices on page 12.



One of Ferguson's Trial Grounds

Where vegetable and flower seeds are tested for field germination, type, purity and adaption to the Southwestern climate.

GARDEN PEAS

Postpaid to 4th Zone: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60.

Round Seeded Sorts for First Planting.

1. **Alaska.** Very early, prolific, 40 days to mature. In our tests the earliest, best yielder of any smooth-seeded variety.

2. **First and Best.** Favorite in Southwest, early and popular.

4. **Little Marvel.** Matured in 40 days on our trial grounds. Vines grow 16 inches. A standard variety,

Early Dwarf Wrinkled-Seeded Sorts.

8. **American Wonder.** An extra early dwarf, wrinkled-seeded variety. Vines rather dwarf, stocky and branching. Good producer.

9. **Premium Gem.** Pods well filled with 5 to 7 very sweet, tender, medium sized peas.

10. **Nott's Excelsior.** Extra early dwarf-growing wrinkled-seeded variety. Similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger.

11. **Bliss Everbearing.** Height 2 feet; pods broad, peas large and one of our best sellers.

12. **Gradus or Prosperity.** Vines 2 to 2½ feet tall. Pods 3 to 4 inches with large, sweet, light green peas.

Late or Main Crop Varieties.

21. **Marrowfat.** A well known tall, late variety. Productive and hardy. Vines 4 to 5 feet high.

25. **Champion of England.** For main or late crop this variety is standard. Very prolific. 70 days for maturity.

26. **Black-eyed Pea.** This is really a bean. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c. Special quantity prices.

POLE OR CLIMBING BEANS

Postpaid, except as noted below: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

70. **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder.** Two weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder, and more prolific. Earliest, most productive, hardiest variety for market and private gardeners of the Southwest.

71. **Kentucky Wonder.** Brown seed. Very popular and immensely prolific. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not Prepaid: Ask.

72. **Kentucky Wonder Wax.** The best pole wax bean for Southern planting.

80. **Cut Short or Speckled Cornfield.** A climbing green podded bean. Desirable for supplying dry shell beans for winter use.

GARDEN BEANS

Postpaid to 4th Zone, except as noted: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

Dwarf or Bush, Green Pod.

30. **Bountiful or Yellow Six Weeks.** One of the best in our trial grounds. Pods tender, flat, stringless.

31. **Ferguson's Stringless Green Pod.** Very similar to Bountiful, but a week later. Splendid home variety.

33. **Round Pod Valentine.** One of the oldest and most reliable green pods. Popular with market gardeners.

35. **Burpee Stringless Green Pod.** Productive. Handsome appearance. Pods meaty, tender and brittle. Postpaid: 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.75.

36. **Giant Stringless Green Pod.** Pods, large, 5 to 6 in. in length. Matured in 65 days on our trial grounds.

37. **Tennessee Green Pod.** Popular, medium early. Very productive.

38. **Early Refuge.** Very prolific. Free from blight and rust. Stands hot weather remarkably well.

Dwarf or Bush Wax Pods.

Postpaid Prices: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 70c 5 lbs. \$1.60. Pot Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

44. **Pencil Pod Black Wax.** Maturing in 40 days. Round, curved, pod long, and very meaty. One of the best.

45. **Webber Wax.** The earliest wax podded variety in our test of 23 varieties. Pods 10 to 12 to plant, stringless, meaty, very prolific. Five inches in length.

46. **Ferguson's Golden Wax.** Maturing in about 35 days. Flat podded, stringless, very prolific. An excellent heavy fruiting variety, very similar to Webber Wax.

47. **Wardwells Kidney Wax.** 50 days. In great demand. Stringless. Bears 15 to 20 long, flat, light yellow, pods, 5 to 6 in. long.

51. **Currier's Black Wax.** Standard market garden sort, rust proof, very hardy. Pods meaty, tender, stringless, 6 inches long.

Dwarf Bush Lima or Butter Beans.

Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$12.00.

60. **Jackson Wonder Speckled Lima.** Native of Texas. Very prolific. Pods medium. One of the most drought resisting varieties. Fine for shell beans for winter.

61. **Burpee's Bush Lima.** Earliest large seeded lima. Pods usually 5 inches with 4 large thick beans.

63. **Henderson's Bush Lima.** The original "Butter Bean." Extremely early. Compact bush, very productive. A very popular variety.

Shell or Field Beans.

Postpaid Prices: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$4.25.

53. **Pinto Beans.** Hardy and prolific. Often grown as a field crop in dry sections.

FERGUSON'S SELECTED RADISH SEEDS

RADISHES

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c;
5 lbs. \$3.00.

100. Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. Early. Nearly round. Flesh white and of finest quality.
101. Scarlet Globe. Extra early, globe-shaped, maturing 20 to 25 days. Flesh pure white, tender, crisp, fine.
102. French Breakfast. Color bright carmine, with clear white on lower portion. Half long variety.
103. Crimson Giant. Globe-shaped, bright crimson.
104. Long Scarlet, Short Top. Early. Brilliantly colored. Crisp, brittle and of finest quality. 25 days.
114. Mixed Varieties. Above and other varieties mixed.

BEETS—Garden Varieties

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

115. Early Egyptian. Earliest beet, 40 days, dark red, flat oval, about 2 inches in diameter.
116. Detroit Dark Red. 50 days for maturity. Oval, dark blood red flesh. Fine for canning or market.
118. Eclipse. 42 days. Early, top shaped. Flesh bright red, zoned with pinkish white, sweet and crisp.
119. Crimson Globe. Excellent main crop and market sort. One of the heaviest yielders.
120. Half Long Dark Blood. 62 days till maturity. Best variety for winter and spring use. Roots half long.
270. Swiss Chard or Foliage Beet. Excellent for salads. Does not produce roots like other beets. Thick, tender.

BEETS—Stock and Sugar

Fine for milk stock, hogs and poultry. Produce immense tonnage of succulent feed for summer, fall and winter use. Plant late corn planting season. 2 ounces 100 feet row, 6 lbs. per acre.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not Prepaid: 20 lbs. \$4.75.

125. Mammoth Long Red. Heaviest cropping. Largest Mangel. Roots 2 feet or more long, 8 inches diameter.
127. White French Sugar. Very productive. Roots large, oval and easily pulled. An immense cropper.
128. Giant Half Sugar. Roots average 10 to 12 inches. Flesh pure white, firm and very sweet.
129. Mangel-Wurzel or Small Sugar. Quick maturing, 60 days. Splendid for poultry and all stock.

CORN—Garden Varieties

Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 20 lbs. \$4.50.

81. Early Adams. Earliest and hardiest variety. Stalks about 4 feet high. Ears short, very white and smooth. The market gardener's mainstay.
82. Peep-o-day. The earliest true sweet corn. Stalks 3½ to 4 feet.
83. Golden Bantam. A very popular early yellow grained sweet corn.
87. Stowell's Evergreen. Medium early, heavy yielding main crop variety.
88. Country Gentlemen. A delicious late sweet corn heavy producer.
89. Surcropper or All-Seasons. 60 days to roasting ears. Very sure against drouth. Much used for late plantings.

POP CORN

Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 90c.

95. White Rice. Large ears and a good producer. Popular variety.
96. Australian Hullless. Heavy yielder, ears peculiar in form. High expansion in popping.



RAISE THEM
FOR
YOUR TABLE

ONION SEED

Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$8.00. Except as noted below for Bermuda Onions. Write for prices on large orders of Bermuda Onion Seed, imported stock.

180. Yellow Bermuda. Often improperly called White Bermuda. Flavor mild. Good for home and market gardeners. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30.
181. Red Bermuda. Similar to the Yellow Bermuda. Stronger flavor. Waxy and flat. 60 days till maturity.
182. Crystal White Wax. Finest white onion in cultivation. Pure white, mild sweet flavor. Early in maturing. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30. Price is variable.
183. Prizetaker. Color bright yellow. Flesh pure white, extremely sweet and of mild flavor.
185. Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs medium to large size, globe-shaped with small neck. Skin coppery yellow. Flesh white and of mild flavor.
186. Southport White Globe. True globe form. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Delicate skin. Flesh crisp, white and very mild in flavor.
187. Australian Brown. Extremely early, large yielder. Heat and drouth resister. Flesh white, crisp and of sweet mild flavor.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

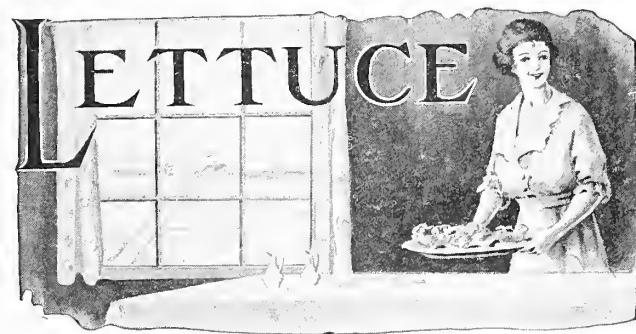
Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.50. All English and Danish Seed.

155. Purple Top White Globe. Globe form, 6 inches in diameter. Upper portion of root rich purplish red, lower portion creamy.
156. White Globe Strap Leaf. Large. Smooth white skin. Excellent for greens and much used for stock feeding.
157. White Egg. Roots medium size, rapid growth, snowy white, flesh tender and sweet. An excellent early maturing turnip.
158. Purple Top Strap Leaf. Quick growing, early flat turnip, purple top. Flesh, fine grained and sweet flavored.
160. White Flat Dutch. Quick growing, medium sized. Flesh fine grained, tender and sweet.
166. Yellow or Amber Globe. Round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow turnip. Flesh crisp and firm.
170. Purple Top Rutabaga. Large globe-shaped roots. Purplish color on upper portion, lower portion (below the soil), deep yellow. Large size, splendid keeper and fine flavor. Good for man and his stock.

CARROTS

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

132. Scarlet Horn. Early. Good for market gardeners. Roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, easily pulled.
133. Oxheart or Guerande. 65 days. Orange-red, top-shaped, 5 inches, very popular for table. Also used for stock.
135. Danvers Half Long. Cylindrical shaped, stump-rooted. Flesh rich dark orange, grows to large size.



Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c; lb. \$2.80.

Cutting or Loose Leaved Varieties.

235. **Grand Rapids.** None better, leaves thin, curled, crumpled, vigorous grower. Keeps well after cutting.
 236. **Curled Simpson.** An old favorite. Early, dwarf, golden leaves with curled edges. Excellent for first crop.
 237. **Black Seed Simpson.** 40 days. Excellent general purpose lettuce for open beds or under glass. Drouth resisting and stands hot weather well. Large thin light green leaves.
 238. **Prize Head or Satisfaction.** Produces large open loose head of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outside showing shades of bronze. Fine home variety.

Solid Crisp Heading Varieties.

239. **Big Boston.** 50 days. Known by everybody. Most popular heading variety in kitchen or market gardens. Firm crisp large heads, blanching to creamy white.
 244. **Early Hanson.** A curled leaved large heading sort, sometimes 2 to 3 pounds. An excellent heat resisting variety. Generally popular.

MUSTARD

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

300. **Southern Giant Curled.** Standard Southern variety. Leaves are yellowish green, beautifully curled, often 12 to 14 inches, tender, juicy, fine for greens or garnishes.
 301. **Chinese.** Very large broad plain leaves, exceedingly productive, fine flavor and makes "lots of greens."
 302. **Ostrich Plume.** Large plume-like leaves of fine quality and flavor. Stands heat very well. Rapid vigorous grower.

SPINACH

Use 1 oz. seed to 100 ft. row. Sow late winter and late summer. Usually 30 to 60 days to edibility. Unequalled for greens, salads. Excellent for garnish.

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.55. Not Prepaid: 25 lbs. \$6.75.

285. **Bloomsdale Savoy.** Forty days. Leaves are twisted, bloated, elastic, consequently measuring qualities best of any spinach ever introduced. Texas produces several hundred car loads of fall sown spinach for Northern markets.

286. **Giant Thick Leaf.** Quickest growing variety. Leaves are very large, round and almost smooth.

287. **Long Standing.** Fine variety for second crop. Plants large, leaves thick, dark green, and crumpled.

288. **Viroflay.** Quick growing. Suitable for early spring crop.

289. **New Zealand.** For Home Gardens. Thrives during hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. May be cut thru the summer but keeps on growing more greens.

CABBAGE

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs.

Early Varieties—11 to 13 Weeks.

210. **Jersey Wakefield.** Early cabbage. Large heads, pyramidal in shape, blunted or round peak, very solid.
 211. **Copenhagen Market.** Almost as early as above variety. Heads round and solid with small core, averaging about 8 pounds in weight. Popular with large growers.
 212. **Charleston Wakefield.** Improved larger form of Jersey Wakefield. Heads are large, conical in shape, hard.

Second Early Varieties—14 to 18 Weeks.

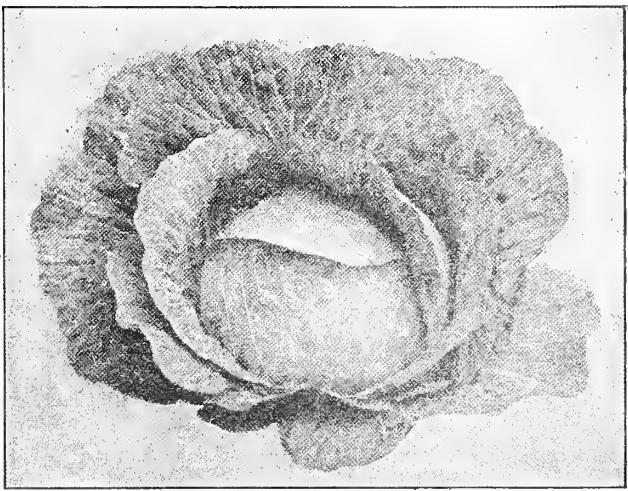
218. **Early Winningstadt.** Early, 90 days to mature. Pointed form, hard head. Silvery green in color.
 220. **All Head Early.** Earliest of all large cabbage. Heads are deep, flat, solid, excellent for home and market.

Late Varieties—20 to 29 Weeks.

225. **Premium Flat Dutch.** Slow growing but sure heading. Large, flat, solid and of excellent quality.

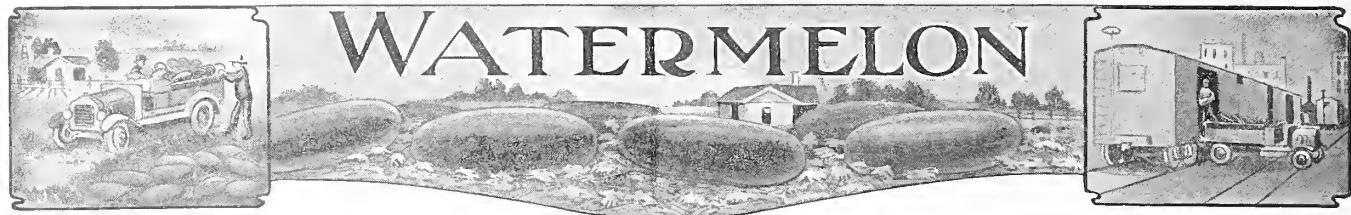
Savoy and Colored Cabbage.

230. **Drumhead Savoy.** Earliest of all Savoy Cabbages. Medium sized heads. Delicate sweet flavor unexcelled.
 231. **Mammoth Red Rock.** Hardest and best of all Round Red Cabbage. Fine for salads and garnish.
 256. **COLLARDS—Georgia or Southern.** Easy to grow. 70 days and then you have "greens" all the year around.



MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

Catalog Number	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
255 CHINESE CABBAGE, Shantung.....	.05	.30	.75	2.25
254 CHINESE CABBAGE, Chosen.....	.05	.20	.75	2.25
490 EGG PLANT, Black Beauty.....	.10	.30	1.25	
491 EGG PLANT, Improved Spineless.....	.10	.30	1.25	
492 EGG PLANT, Early Long Purple.....	.10	.30	1.25	
295 ENDIVE, White Curled.....	.05	.15	.50	1.25
296 ENDIVE, Broad leaved Batavian.....	.05	.15	.50	1.25
145 KOHL RABI, White Vienna.....	.05	.20	.50	
146 KOHL-RABI, Purple Vienna.....	.05	.20	.50	
142 PARSNIPS, Improved Guernsey.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
143 PARSNIPS, Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
313 PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled.....	.05	.20	.35	.95
314 PARSLEY, Double Curled.....	.05	.20	.35	.95
315 PARSLEY, Plain05	.20	.35	.95
316 PARSLEY, Turnip-Rooted or Hamburg.....	.05	.20	.35	.95
150 SALSIFY, Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.05	.25	.60	



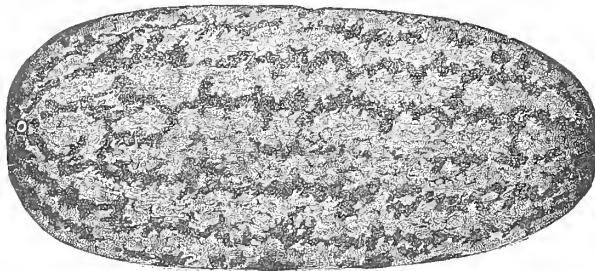
We Specialize on High-Bred Melon Seeds for Truckers.

Price: We offer seed in regular Standard Stock of all varieties and specially selected or "Elite Crown Set" Seed of same varieties, as follows:

Regular Standard Stock, Postpaid Except as Noted: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

Elite Crown Set Stock. As listed, the best seed from the early "crown set" selected hand seeded melons, now used by the largest commercial shippers. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.00. We recommend the Elite Seed as being worth many times more than their extra cost.

402. **Excell.** The newest and one of the best market melons. Similar in shade and color to Tom Watson except for a faint stripe. Has thinner rind and a "second helping" flavor. Reasonably early maturing. We offer Standard Stock and Elite Crown Set Seed as above.



Write for Special Information and Quantity Prices.

Tom Watson. Long, large, cylindrical, dark green, thick rind melon, too well known to need description. Flavor is good, heavy producer and generally satisfactory. We quote two grades of seed, as follows:

—381A. **Regular Standard Stock**, grown for seed purposes from Bred-Up strains.

—381B. **Elite Seed** from "crown set" early maturing selected melons; hand seeded stock.

382. **Kleckley Sweet.** A standard thin rined sweet meated "home market" melon. Very fine flavor.

383. **Halbert Honey.** Similar to Kleckley and highly esteemed as a "home market" melon, because of flavor and productiveness.

384. **Georgia Rattlesnake.** Light colored skin with green stripes. Old popular variety of excellent qualities.

385. **Alabama Sweet.** A popular dark green faintly striped oblong melon, as good as a melon can be.

388. **Irish Grey.** A new mottled grey melon growing in popularity as a shipper and home melon because of thin tough rind and good flavor. Made fine tests.

—388A. **Regular Standard Seed.** See above.

—388B. **Elite "Crown Set" Seed.** See above.

390. **Golden Sweet or Honey.** A gold fleshed oblong fine flavored melon, with tender melting flesh. Light green with mottlings.

FERGUSON'S CANTALOUPES AND MUSKMELONS

Price: We offer two grades of Melon Seed as follows:

Regular Standard Seeds from Bred-Up strains grown specially for seed. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Elite Seed from hand seeded, early maturing "crown set" melons. Are better and worth many times the extra cost. Prepaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$6.00.

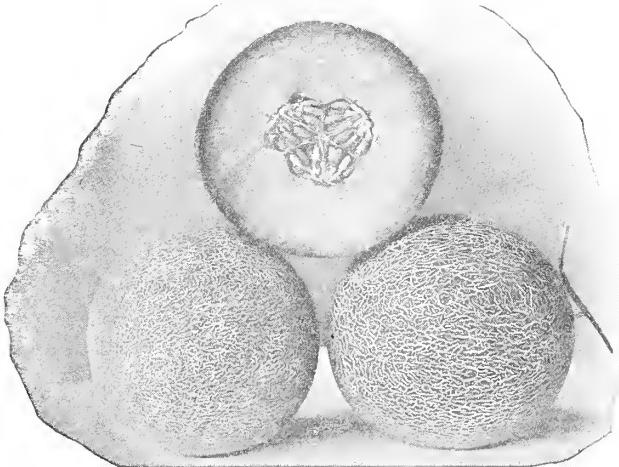
GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

363. **Montreal Market.** The largest green fleshed muskmelon. Has broad heavy ribs, flesh 2 to 3 inches thick and a perfectly delicious flavor. Home garden sort.

365. **Texas Cannonball.** A large sized perfectly round "Rock" originated at A. & M. College while A. M. Ferguson was assistant Professor of Horticulture.

366. **Rockyford.** Original strain, special seed stock. Early quick setting strain, nearly round, no ribs, heavy netting. First fruits about six weeks from seeding.

374. **Honey Dew.** Round oval, yellowish white flesh.



375. **Ferguson's Gold Lined Rockyford.** A fine strain of green fleshed "Rock" with a gold lining that is attractive and pleasing to the city trade, therefore popular with shippers. Seed in two grades.

—375A. **Regular Standard Seeds.** See prices.

—375B. **Elite Crown Set Seed.** See prices.

ORANGE FLESHED CANTALOUPES

367. **Pollock 10-25.** A recent improved strain of original Pollock, that is now the leading commercial orange Rock. Almost round, ribless, heavily netted, flesh salmon tint. In two grades of seed.

—376B. **Standard Regular Seed.** See above.

—367C. **Elite Crown Set Stock.** See above.

369. **Salmon Fleshed Eden Gem.** The earliest melon on our black land test and holding out well in dry spells.

372. **Osage.** Popular new variety of delightful flavor.

CUCUMBERS

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 95c.

350. **Klondike.** Earliest and most productive of the Early Class. Excellent shape, dark green.

351. **Davis Perfect.** A long, slim, dark green white spine cucumber, solid flesh.

352. **Early Cluster.** Bears 2 to 3 fruits in clusters, short, thick, and bright green, lighter at blossom end.

353. **Early Fortune.** Skin dark green, holding its color well in pickles.

354. **Improved Long Green.** Very large, 10 to 12 inches.

356. **Early Short Green or Early Frame.** An early bright green, medium size popular cucumber with gardeners and factories.

357. **Everbearing.** Small early productive, fruits until killed by frost. Fine for green pickles.

359. **White Spine.** The standard White Spine is dark green with white, crisp flesh.



TOMATOES

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

442. **Earliana.** Earliest bright red or scarlet tomato. Fruits in clusters of 6 to 8 and of good marketable size. Vine quite dwarfed, little foliage.

440. **Ferguson's Black Land.** Very productive. Fruits oval, bright rosy red in color, skin thick, quality excellent, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Most drouth resisting and heaviest fruiting variety in our trial ground tests for several years.

441. **McGee.** Originated in Texas. Good yielder. Fruits bright crimson, solid, excellent flavor.

445. **June Pink.** Extra early, pink, good drouth and heat resister. Has solid meat and few seeds.

444. **John Baer.** Early. Fruits bright scarlet, good size and smooth. Very productive.

446. **Chalk's Early Jewel.** About 2 weeks later than Earliana. Heavy cropper. Fruit bright red, and large.

447. **Livingston Beauty or Acme.** Fruits large, smooth and purplish in color. Good quality.

448. **Ponderosa.** Vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep purple and large, some specimens weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., very solid and meaty.

449. **Golden Queen.** Fruits large, smooth, of bright golden yellow color, sometimes with a slight blush of red.

450. **Dwarf Stone.** Largest Dwarf or Tree Tomato. Fruits bright red, very smooth and solid.

451. **New Stone.** Fruits bright deep scarlet, oval and very solid, smooth and uniform in size. Vines compact.

452. **Dwarf Champion.** Dwarf and compact in habit, often sold as Tree Tomatoes. Deep red. Good cropper.

453. **Gulf State Market.** An exceptionally fine purple fruited variety, grown extensively by market gardeners. Vines very vigorous and withstand blight exceptionally well. Fruits round, flesh firm and solid.

454. **Matchless.** Very dependable; large, smooth sort, second early; good canning variety; color, cardinal red. Excellent for home table or market.

455. **Early Detroit.** Vines very vigorous and productive. Round; fruit purplish pink; firm, with tough skin. Popular in some sections as a market variety.

456. **Scarlet Chief.** Strong, vigorous vines; fruits of large size and very solid and have few seeds. Fine for market and canning.

457. **Duke of York.** Practically free of blight; strong, vigorous grower; very prolific.

458. **Mixed Pear varieties.** Small preserving pear and cherry tomatoes. Very productive.

Summer — SQUASH — Winter

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

410. **Early White Bush.** Very prolific. Hardy and producing as many as 20 squash per hill.

412. **Early Yellow Bush.** Color bright golden yellow.

415. **Giant Summer Crookneck.** Productive. Large and of fine quality. Color deep yellow.

416. **Improved Hubbard.** Very popular winter variety. Vines large and prolific. Skin bluish green, flesh bright orange yellow. Equal to sweet potatoes when baked.

417. **Early Orange Marrow.** Creamy orange in color. Fine form and handsome appearance. Popular variety.

PEPPERS

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$5.00.

465. **Chinese Giant.** Largest mild or sweet pepper. Large producer. Peppers often grow 5 inches broad. Flesh thick, tender, very delicious mild flavor.

467. **Large Bell or Bull Nose.** Skin thick and fleshy. Peppers of medium size. Plants grow 2 ft. tall and very productive. Sweet.

469. **Sweet Mountain.** Good yielder. Peppers 4 to 6 inches long and 3 to 4 inches thick. Flesh thick and mild. Beautiful bright red.

470. **Pimento.** Originated in California. Deep red. Flesh sweet and mild. Has a flavor peculiarly its own.

471. **Cayenne.** Very prolific. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long. Beautiful bright red when ripe. Flesh hot and pungent.

OKRA

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

480. **Kleckley's Favorite.** Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods five inches long, smooth, white, tender and fleshy.

481. **White Velvet.** Pods white, tender and of good flavor. Usable about 60 days.

482. **Perkins Mammoth Long Pod.** Best variety of green okra. Fine, perfect shaped pods, averaging about 5 inches in length. Hardy and productive.

PUMPKINS AND CUSHAWS

Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00.
Not Prepaid: 5 lbs. \$4.50, except as noted.

425. **Green Striped Cushaw.** Fruits very large with crook necks. Color, creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick and sweet.

427. **Mammoth Golden Cushaw.** This variety, on our trial grounds, proved to be medium early, a good heat and drouth resister, and very prolific.

428. **Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin.** The pie pumpkin. A small round sort, very sweet, fine grained, and of very best quality.

429. **Connecticut Field.** Used principally for feeding stock. Shape almost round, skin deep yellow and smooth yellow flesh.

430. **Kentucky Field.** Old time variety. Very popular, productive and extra fine quality.

431. **Mammoth Hundred Weight.** Largest pumpkin. About twice the size of any other variety. Skin pale reddish-orange, flesh bright yellow, thick and of excellent quality. Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.65.

432. **Pumpkins and Cushaws.** Mixed varieties. Packet contains above and other varieties mixed.

Do One of Three Things

Buy high priced vegetables from the grocery, do without and go hungry, OR grow an abundance at slight cost and gather fresh from your own garden.

**Ferguson's Tested Flower Seeds**

Fresh "Tested Seed of Proven Germination" is our motto. PRICE is 10c per packet, except as noted. We give 5 extra packets with every dollar's worth of Flower Seeds.

Cat.No.	Variety.	Price
507	Ageratum or FlossFlower	5c
510	Alyssum, Mixed, 5c.	
	SNAPDRAGON	Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c
518	Tall Giant Flowering.	10c.
520	Semi-Dwarf sorts, mixed	
521	Ferguson's Rainbow, 10c.	
	ASTER	Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts. 25c; 7 Pkts. 50c
526	Crego Giant, Mixed, 10c,	
525C	American Beauty mixture	
528	Special Mixture, 10c	
	BALSAM or TOUCH-ME-NOT	Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; oz. 40c
532	Flesh Pink.	533 Lilac
535	Double Camelia, mixed.	
	CALENDULA, or	
	SCOTCH MARIGOLD	
546	Ferguson's Special, mix., 10c	
	CANDYTUFT	Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c
551	Queen of Italy, 10c.	
552	Umbrella Crimson, 10c.	
553	Mixed, all colors, 10c.	
	CANTERBURY BELLS	
558	Double Mixed, 10c.	
559	Single Mixed, 10c.	
	CARNATION PINKS,	
560	Giant Marguerite, mix., 10c.	
561	Marguerite Double, mix. 10c	
	COCKSCOMB and CELOSIA	Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c
565	Dwarf Mixed, red and yellow combs, 5c.	
566	Empress, red combs, 10c	
567	Ostrich Plume, 10c.	
568	Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childii), mixed, 15c.	
569	Parrots Feather, 15c	
	COLEUS	
570	Fine mixed, 15c, 3 pkts 35c	
	CASTOR BEAN	
573	Zanzibariensis, mixed, 10c	
574	Mixed, all sorts, 10c. 1/4 lb. 50c	
	CENTAUREA, or	
	BACHELOR'S BUTTON	Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 50c
578	Single, mix. Pkt. 10c,	
579	Double Mixed.	
580A	Sweet Sultan, mix. 10c	
	CHRYSANTHEMUM	
585	Single Varieties, mix., 10c	
586	Double Varieties, mix. 10c	
	FOUR O'CLOCK	
675	All Colors, mixed, 5c.	
676	Dwarf Mixed, 5c.	

	COSMOS	Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c
590	Giants of California, pink	
592	Crimson, 5c.	
593	All colors, mixed, 5c.	
594	Giant Lady Lenox, pink, 5c	
	SHASTA DAISY	
603	Shasta Daisy Seed, 15c.	
604	Strong Rooted Plants, giant flowered strains, each 20c 6 for 90c; 50 for \$5.00	
	DIANTHUS, or PINKS	
610	Chinese Double Pinks, all colors, 5c; oz. 25c	
611	Hedgewigii, Single, mix. 5c	
613	Mixture, Double and Single	
	DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE	
615	Selected Mixed. 10c.	
	CALIFORNIA POPPY	
621	Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; oz. 35c	
622	Golden West, 5c.	
624	Carmine King, 5c.	
	FORGET-ME-NOT	
632	Mixed colors, 5c.	
	GERANIUM	
637	Mixed colors, 10c	
	EVERLASTING FLOWERS	
641	Pkt. 10c: 3 pkts. 25c	
504	Strawflower mixture	
	ACROLINIUM mixture	
	HOLLYHOCK	
645	Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c	
648	Pink, 10c. 646 Red, 10c.	
650	Double Varieties, mixed, 10c	
	FINEST SINGLE, mixed, 10c.	
	SUMMER CYPRESS or KOCHIA	
554	Fire Bush, pkt. 5c: oz. 15c	
	LANTANA	
656	Dwarf, mixed, 5c.	
	LARKSPUR or DELPHINIUM	
660	Double, mixed, 5c. 1/4 oz. 25	
662	Dwarf Rocket, mixed, 5c.	
	MARIGOLD	
	Pkt. 10c: 3 pkts. 25c; 1/4 oz. 20c (See also Calendula)	
668	Tall African, mixed	
669	Double Dwarf mixed	
670	Dwarf French, double mix.	
	SUNFLOWER	
817	Pkt. 10c: oz. 15c	
819	New Red Single, 10c.	
827	Chrysanthemum, double, 5c	
	MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUN-	
	FLOWER, 1 oz 10c; 1 lb. 30c	
	10 lb. \$1.75	

SWEET PEAS.

858.	Ferguson's Spencer Collection
	Choicest large flowered, early blooming Spencers.
	Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

859.	Grandiflora Mixture, Pkt.
	5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c.

VERBENA

Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 35c
898 Pink Shades, 5c.
906 Best Mixture, 5c.

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE

Pkt. 10c: 3 pkts. 25c; 1/4 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.75.
930 Mixed, all colors

920 White, 10c. 927 Pink, 10c

ZINNIA

Latest Improved large flowered.
Large pkt. 10c: 3 for 25c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 85c; 1/4 lb. \$2.25

953 Pink	955 Crimson
956 Yellow	957 Purple
958 Violet	960 Scarlet
961 Double Dahlia Flowered, mix	965 Giant Colossal Mixed

Vines and Climbers.

Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; 20 pkts for \$1.00

980 Balloon Vine, 10c.

982 Balsam Apple, 10c.

983 Cardinal Climber, 10c.

986 Canary Birdflower, vine, 10c

990 Hyacinth, or Jack Bean, 10c.

1000 Calabash Pipe Gourds, 10c.

1001 Dipper Gourd, 10c.

1002 Mixed Gourds, 10c.

997 MOON FLOWER, White

MORNING GLORY

1015 All Colors Mixed, 5c.

1025 Japanese Morning Glory 10c

BULBS

1108 GLADIOLA, Southwest Collection. Bulbs, 50c doz; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.00.

1109 GLADIOLA, Rainbow Collection. Larger Bulbs, doz .75c; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$4.50.

1370 TUBE ROSE, 10c each; 5,40c; 75c doz; 100, \$5.00.
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CANNA ROOTS

Roots, 3, 25c; 10, 75c; 50, \$5.00

1201 Red Shades, Mixture.

1213 Yellow Shades, Mixture.

1230 All Colors.

Quick Mails, Parcel Post and Rapid Freights Make Neighbors of Us All

BY THIS SIGN YOU

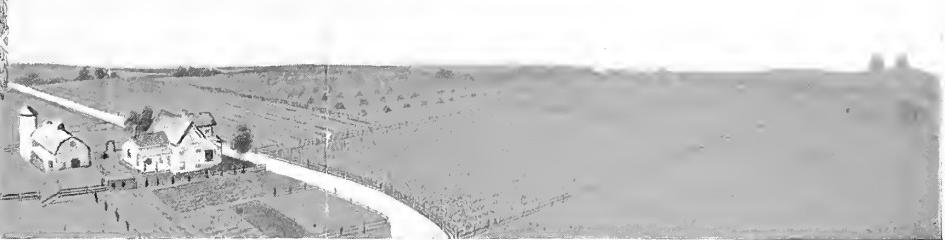


KNOW THE QUALITY

**FERGUSON'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX**



Judge Us by Our Record
for 23 Years



"Quality Seeds" is our slogan and the conditions of every sale are **Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back**

About representations. We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. We try to make our seeds good enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, Ferguson's *Stringless Guarantee* absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

A guarantee to be of service must be clear and have a well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties. We, of course, positively give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to size, certainty or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this but here is

Ferguson's STRINGLESS Guarantee

This Guarantee Means Just What It Says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale.

Your Judgment Is Final. Your Word Sufficient.

You are Made Judge and Jury. The seeds are shipped to you subject to your examination and final acceptance within ten days after arrival at your station. These ten days are allowed for you to make your own germination tests, examination for purity, etc.

Some seedsmen may offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test, observation or information, we have reason to believe that it is desirable for the Southwest. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as "seedsmen." What is more, we want to deserve it.

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back. We want to be as liberal and fair as could be reasonably expected. If for any reason the seeds are not entirely satisfactory to you, or you don't "feel just right" about the investment, you may then re-ship the seeds to us (by freight if over 35 lbs.) in original bags, just as you received them. On return of the seeds, we will refund you the purchase price and pay freight both ways without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked. Isn't this liberal and fair?

Terms. All seeds, whether sold for cash or charged on account, or claims arising therefrom, are to be paid for in funds current in Sherman, Texas, when delivered F. O. B. our stations, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.

Ferguson's BRED-UP SEEDS are as Close as Your Mail Box

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a Seed-Breeding and a Seed-Growing Seed-Farm, a Seed-Testing Laboratory or Trial Grounds, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient, yet we are as near as your mail box.

We Pay Postage on Vegetable and Flower Seeds quoted in this catalog in packets, ounces and pounds. They are delivered free by parcel post or express prepaid. No charge whatever for packing or transportation. This puts our tested seed of proven varieties for the Southwest right at your door.

Field Seeds Are Priced F. O. B. Our Stations and will be shipped as you direct, by parcel post, express or freight, or by the cheapest method if you do not specify how you want them shipped. If you wish shipment by parcel post, or by freight to be put off at flag station, be sure to add enough to prepay transportation charges.

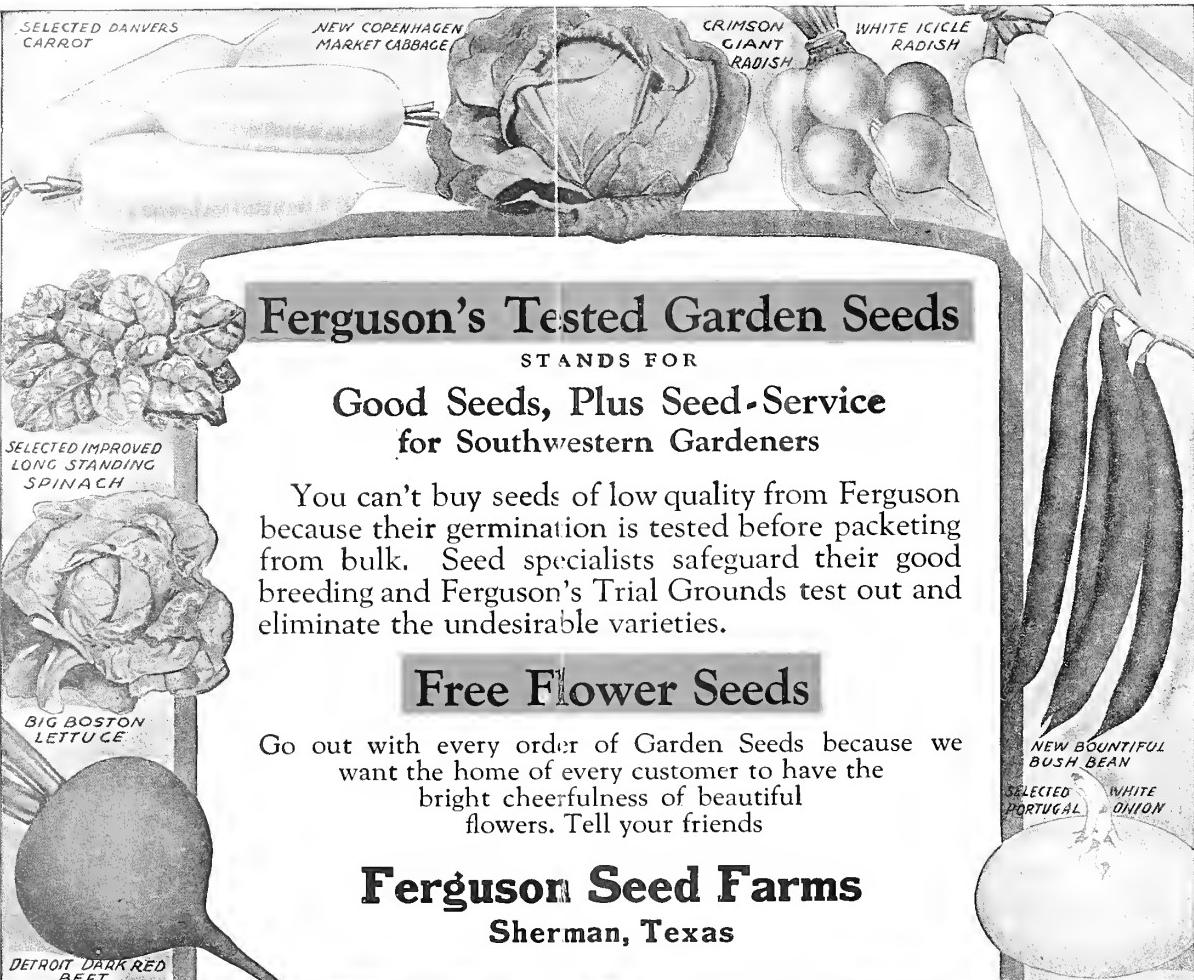
No Extra Charge for Bags. Many seed houses charge extra for bags and drayage. We do not, except when cotton seamless bags are used. These are charged at cost.

Parcel Post Zone Rates

Zone	A glance at the map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Sherman. The parcel post rates are as follows:	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Weight limits by Parcel Post
1	Within 50 miles -----	.5c	1c	70 lbs.
2	Within 50 to 150 miles-----	.5c	1c	70 lbs.
3	Within 150 to 300 miles-----	.6c	2c	70 lbs.
4	Within 300 to 600 miles-----	.7c	4c	50 lbs.
5	Within 600 to 1,000 miles-----	.8c	6c	50 lbs.
6	Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles-----	.9c	8c	50 lbs.



Note how near you are to Sherman.



Ferguson's Tested Garden Seeds

STANDS FOR

**Good Seeds, Plus Seed-Service
for Southwestern Gardeners**

You can't buy seeds of low quality from Ferguson because their germination is tested before packeting from bulk. Seed specialists safeguard their good breeding and Ferguson's Trial Grounds test out and eliminate the undesirable varieties.

Free Flower Seeds

Go out with every order of Garden Seeds because we want the home of every customer to have the bright cheerfulness of beautiful flowers. Tell your friends

Ferguson Seed Farms
Sherman, Texas



TESTING OUT ONION SEEDS
AND ONION SETS
ON FERGUSON SEED FARMS

We help you to succeed by supplying only TESTED and PROVEN GOOD seeds